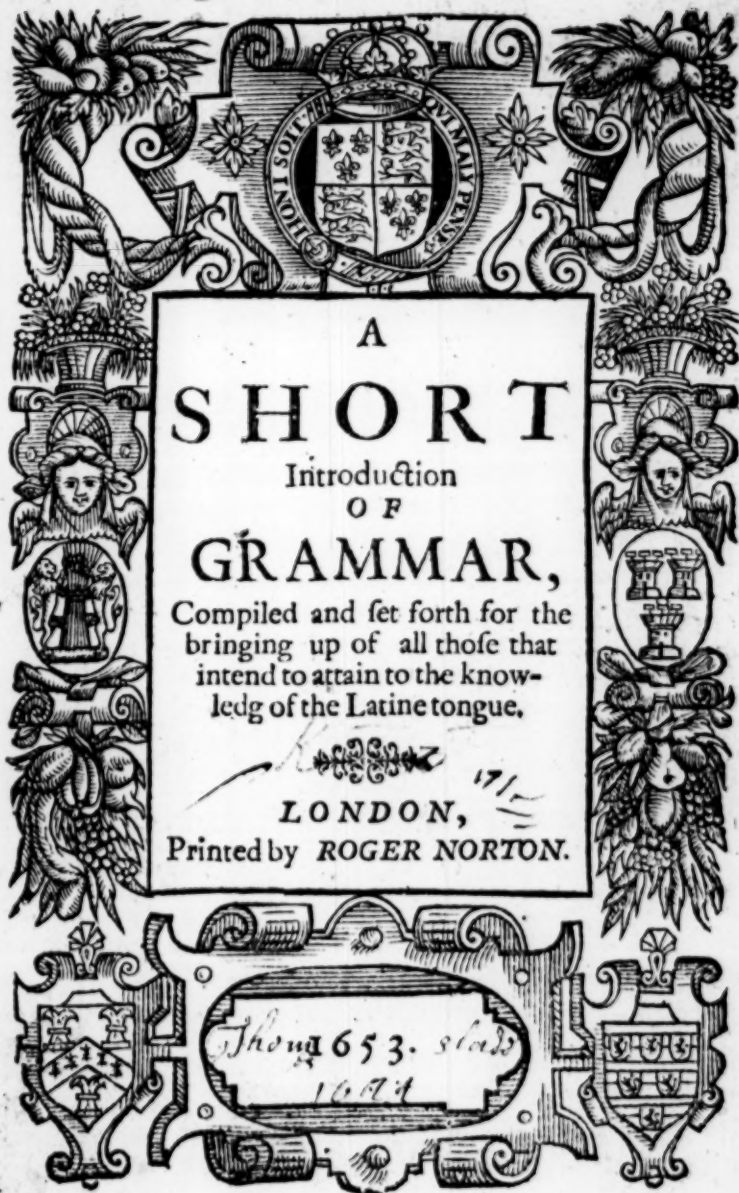


Benj. Hall. 1713.



A
SHORT
Introduction
OF
GRAMMAR,

Compiled and set forth for the
bringing up of all those that
intend to attain to the know-
ledg of the Latine tongue.

LONDON,
Printed by ROGER NORTON.

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LONDON.
Printed by ROGER NORTH.



TO THE READER.

Exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues / (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needfull ; for so much as it is to be known / that nothing can surely be ended / whose beginning is either feeble or faulty ; and no building be perfect / when as the foundation and ground-work is ready to fall / and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing itself / and more profitable for the learner / to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have ; and to learn the plainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide ; both of reading and speaking / than to fall in doubt of the goodnesse and necessity thereof : which I doubt whether he shall more lament that he lacketh / or eke that he hath it : and whether he shall oftener stumble in trifles / and be deceived in light matters / when he hath it not ; or judge truly and faithfully of divers weighty things / when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass a foretime / because that they who professed this art of teaching Grammar / did teach divers Grammars / and not one : and if by chance they taught one Grammar / yet they did it diversly / and so could not doe it all best ; because there is but one bestnesse / not only in every thing / but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars / it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom / who foreseeing the inconvenience / and favourably prohibiting the remedy / caused one kinde of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn / and so to be set out only / every where to be taught for the use of learners / and for avoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmasters.

The variety of teaching is divers yet / and alwayes will be / for that every Schoolmaster lieth that he knoweth / and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not / and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way / which he seeth to be the readiest mean and perfectest kinde / to bring a learner to have a thorough knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse / if one seeing by triall an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers doe / would say what

TO THE READER.

what he hath proved / and of the commoditie allowed : that others not knowing the same / might by experience prove the like / and then by proof reasonable judge the like : not hereby excluding the better way when it is found / but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is / that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haste too much / but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching / make him to rehearse so / that while he hath perfectly that which is beghun / he suffer him not to goe forward : for this posting haste overthroweth and hurterh a great sort of wits ; and casteth them into an amaralednesse / when they know not how they shal either go forward or backward / but stick fast as one plunged that cannot tell what to do / or which way to turn him : and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard / & the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uncaste / and too hard for his wit ; and the one hath an evill opinion of the other / when ofentimes it is in neither / but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore / the best and chiefest point thoroughly to be kept / is / that the Scholar have in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned / and understand it so / that not only it be not a stop for him / but also a light and help unto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease / and the childes encouraging ; when the one shall see his labour take good effect / and thereby in reaching be lesse tormented / and the other shall think the thing the easier / and so with more gladnesse be ready to goe about the same.

In going forward / let him have of every declension of Nouns and conjugation of Verbs / so many federal examples / as they passe them / that it may seeme to the Schoolmaster / no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part / as the Scholar shal not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first / and so home to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withall / that the Scholar shal best understand / and soonest conceive the reason of the rules / and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable / not only that the can orderly decline his Noun and his Verb ; but every way / forward / backward / by cases / by persons ; that neither case of Noun / nor person of Verb can be required / that he cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect / nor ready to goe any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfect ly doe / and hath learned every part : not by rote / but by reason / and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing / than in rehearsing of the words / (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence / or very little more to a painfull and diligent man / if the Scholar have a mean wit) then
let

TO THE READER.

let him passe to the Concordes / to know the agreement of parts among themselves / with like way and diligence as afore described.

Wherein plain and sundry examples / and continuall rehearsing of things learned / and specially the daily declining of a Verb / and turning him into all fashions / shall make the great and heauy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences / that it will be rather a delight unto them / that they be able to doe well / then pain in searching of an unused / and unacquainted thing.

When these Concordes be well known unto them / (an easie and pleasant pain / if the fore grounds be well & thoroughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of the rules orderly / as they lye in their Syntax, but rather learn some pretty book / wherein is contained not only the eloquence of the tongue / but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlinesse / and thereof take some little sentence as it lyeth / and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine / not seeing the book or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known / then to learn it as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day ; which sentence once made well / and as nigh as may be with the words of the book / then to take the book and construe it / and so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it / and easily carry his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before / that the Scholar should learn but a little at once / it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while / he should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at school they should never be idle / but alwaies occupied in a continuall rehearsing and looking back again to those things they have learned / and be more bound to keep well their old / than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them / he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time ; and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules / not to be done so quickly & speedily as it might be thought to be ; within a while / by this use / the Scholar shall be brought to a good kind of readinesse of making / to the which if there be adjoyned some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternesse of his learning.

A great help to further this readinesse of making & speaking / shall be / if the Master give him an English book / and cause him ordinarily every day to turn some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules / and therefore doth stablish them / and ground them surely in his mind for readinesse / and maketh him more able to speak suddenly / whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help

TO THE READER.

his learning more a great deale to turn out of English into Latin / then on the contrary.

Furthermore / we see many can understand Latine / that cannot speake it / and when they reade the Latine word in the book / can tell you the English thereof at any time ; but when they have laid away their book / they cannot contrariwise. tell you for the English the Latine again / whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well / and maketh those words which he understandeth / to be readier by use unto him / and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomely.

These precepts well kept / wil bring a man clean past the use of this Grammar-book / and make him as ready as his book / and so meet to further things ; whereof it were out of season to give precepts here. And therefore this may be / for this purpose / enough / which to good Schoomasters / and skilfull / is not so needful ; to other meaner and lesse practised it may be not only worth the labour of reading / but also of the using.

The

The Latine letters are thus written.

The Capital letters. { A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T V U X Y Z.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T V U X Y Z.

The small letters. { a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r
s t v u x y z.
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r
s t v u x y z.

Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self; and there are five in number: namely *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek vowel *y*.

A consonant is a letter which must needs be sounded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are Consonants.

A syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as, *Aue*.

A Diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable; and of them there be four in number, namely, *a, æ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as, *Aeneas, cæna, audio, euge, hei*.

Instead of *æ*, and *œ*, we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

The Capital letters. { Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ
Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The small letters. { α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ
υ φ χ ψ ω.
Α 5 P R A.

PRÆCATIO.



Omine Pater, coeli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant intelligam, sed etiam ita mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tuâ, tum doctrinâ tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. A M E N.

A PRAYER.



Almighty Lord and mercifull Father / Maker of heaven and earth / which of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance ask it of thee / beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardnesse of my wit / the which with all powers of nature thou hast powred into me; that I may not ouerly understand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jesu our Saviour / but also with my whole heart and will / constantly follow the same / and receive daily increase through thy bountifull goodnesse towards me as wel in good life as doctrine: so that thou which workest all things in all creatures / mayst make thy gracious benefits shine in me / to the endlesse glorie and honour of thine immortall Majestie. So be it.

A N

AN INTRODUCTION OF

the eight parts of **L A T I N E** speech.

In speech be these eight parts following:

Noun/	{	decli- ned.	{	Adverb/	{	undecli- ned.
Pronoun/				Conjunction/		
Verb/				Preposition/		
Participle/				Interjection/		

Of a NOUN.



A Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen / felt / heard / or understood: as the name of my hand in Latine / is manus: the name of an house / is domus: the name of goodness / is bonitas.

A Noun.

Of Nouns / some be Substantives / and some be Adjectives.

Nouns of two sorts.

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by himself / and requireth not another word to be joynd / with him to shew his signification: as / Homo, a man. And it is declined with one article; as / Hic magister, a master: or else with two at the most; as / Hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

A Noun Substantive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification / but requireth to be joynd with another word: as / Bonus, Good, Pulcher, Fair. And it is declined either with three terminations: as / Bonus, bona, bonum: or els with three articles: as / Hic hæc & hoc felix, Happy, Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc leve, Light.

A Noun Adjective.

A Noun Substantive either is Proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as / Edvardus is my proper name: or els is common to more: as / Homo is a common name to all men.

Two kinds of Nouns Substantives.

Nun-

An introduction of the

Numbers of Nouns.

Nouns be two Numbers/the Singular and the Plurall. The Singular number speaketh but of one : as / Lapis, *a stone*. The Plurall number speaketh of more then one : as / Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nouns.

Nouns be declined with six cases / Singularly and Plurally : the Nominative / the Genitive / the Dative / the Accusative / the Vocative / and the Ablative.

Nominative case. The Nominative case commeth before the Verb / and answereth to this question / Who / or What : as / Magister docet, *The Master teacheth*.

Genitive. The Genitive case is known by this token *Of*, and answereth to this question / whose / or whereof : as / Doctrina Magistri, *The learning of the Master*.

Dative. The Dative case is known by this token *To*, and answereth to this question / To whom / or to what : as / Do librum Magistro, *I give a book to the Master*.

Accusative. The Accusative case followeth the Verb / and answereth to this question / whom / or what : as / Amo Magistrum, *I love the Master*.

Vocative. The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to : as / O Magister, *O Master*.

Ablative. The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case : as / De Magistro, *Of the Master*. Coram Magistro, *Before the Master*.

Also In With / Through / For / From / By / and Then / after the Comparative degree / be signs of the Ablative case.

Eight parts of Speech.

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun/ and be thus declined :

Singulariter	{	Nominat. hic, hæc, hoc.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominat. hi, hæ, hæc.
		Genitivo huius.				Gen. horum, horum.
		Dativo huic.				Dativo his. (horum)
		Accus. hunc, hanc, hoc.				Accus. hos, has, hæc.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo hoc, hæc, hoc.				Ablativo his.

Genders of Nouns.

Genders of Nouns be seven : the Masculine / the Feminine / the Neuter / the Commune of two / the Commune of three / the Doubtfull / and the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as / Hic vir, *a man*.

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as / Hæc mulier, *a woman*.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as / Hoc saxum, *a stone*.

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and hæc: as / Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*.

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc, and hoc: as / Hic, hæc & hoc scælix, *happy*.

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic, hæc: as / Hic vel hæc dies, *a day*.

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are signified: as / Hic passer, *a sparrow*: Hæc aquila, *an eagle*, both he / and shee.

The

An Introduction of the

The Declensions of Nouns.

There be five declensions of Nouns.

I. The first is when the Genitive and Dative case singular end in *e*. The Accusative in *am*, The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in *a*, The Nominative plural in *ae*, The Genitive in *arum*, The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *as*, The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in *is*.

As in example.

Hæc mensa.
Hic Poeta.
Hic & Hæc
Verna.

Singulariter

{ Nominat. hæc mensa.
Genit. hujus mensæ.
Dativo huic mensæ.
Accus. hanc mensam.
Vocativo o mensa.
Ablat. ab hac mensa.

Pluraliter

{ Nominativo hæc mensæ.
Gen. harum mensarum.
Dativo his mensis.
Accusativo has mensas.
Vocativo o mensæ.
Ablat. ab his mensis.

Note that filia and nata doe make the Dative and the Ablative plural in *is*, or in *abus*. Also dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in *abus* onely.

II.

The second is when the Genitive singular ends in *i*, The Dative in *o*, The Accusative in *um*, The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative / The Ablative in *o*, The Nominative plural in *i*, The Genitive in *orum*, The Dative in *is*, The Accusative in *os*, The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in *is*.

As in example.

Hic vir.
Hic liber.

Singulariter

{ Nominat. hic magister.
Gen. hujus magistri.
Dativo huic magistro.
Accus. hunc magistrum.
Vocativo o magister.
Abla. ab hoc magistro.

Pluraliter

{ Nomin. hi magistri.
Gen. horum magistrorum.
Dat. his magistris.
Accu. hos magistros.
Vocativo o magistri.
Ab. ab his magistris.

Here is to be noted / that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*: as / Nominativo

Eight parts of Speech.

nativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine. Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus, & Filius, that maketh ô Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a Proper name of a man/the Vocative shall end in i: as/ Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Also these Nouns following/ make teir Vocative in e, or in us: as/ Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be / have the Nominative / the Accusative / and the Vocative alike in both numbers / and in the plurall number end all in a: as in example.

Note.

Singulariter	}	Nominat. hoc regnum.	}	Nominat. hæc regna.	Hoc dam- num. Hoc malum. Hoc verbum.
		Genitivo hujus regni.		Gen. eorum regnorum.	
		Dativo huic regno.		Dativo his regnis.	
		Accusat. hoc regnum.		Accusat. hæc regna.	
		Vocativo o regnum.		Vocativo o regna.	
		Ablat. ab hoc regno.		Ablat. ab his regnis.	
		Pluraliter			

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined:

Pluraliter	{	Nominativo Ambo, ambe, ambo.
		Genitivo Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
		Dativo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
		Accusativo Ambos, ambas, ambo.
		Vocativo Ambo, ambe, ambo.
		Ab. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise. Duo.

The third is when the Genitive singular endeth in is, The Dative in i, The Accusative in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both / The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in e, or i, and sometime in both: The Nominative plural in es, The Genitive in um, and sometime in ium, The Dative in bus, The Accusative in es, The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in bus.

II M

Ag

An Introduction to the

As in example.

Singulariter	{	Nominat. hic lapis. Genit. huius lapidis. Dativo huic lapidi. Accus. hunc lapidem. Vocativo o lapis. Ablat. ab hoc lapide.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominat. hi lapides. Gen. horum lapidum. Dat. his lapidibus. Accus. hos lapides. Vocativo o lapides. Abl. ab his lapidibus.	}
		Nom. hic & hac parens. Gen. huius parentis. Dativo huic parenti. A. hūc & huic parentē. Voc. o parens. (rente. Abl. ab hoc & hac pa-				N. hi & hæ parentes. G. horū & harum parē. D. his parētibus. (tum A. hos & has parentes. Vocativo o parentes. A. ab his parentibus.	

IV.

The fourth is when the Genitive case singular endeth in us, The Dative in ui, The Accusative in um, The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in u, The Nominative plural in us, The Genitive in ium, The Dative in ibus, The Accusative in us, The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in ibus.

As in Example.

Hic gradus.
Hæc porticus. Hoc cornu.

Singulariter	{	Nominat. hæc manus. Genitivo huius manus. Dativo huic manui. Accusat. hanc manum. Vocativo o manus. Ablat. ab hac manu.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominat. hæ manū. Gen. harum manuum. Dativo his manibus. Accusat. has manus. Vocativo o manus. Abl. ab his manibus.	}

The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative case singular doe end in ei, The Accusative in em, The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in e, The Nominative plural in es, The Genitive in erum, The Dative in ebus, The Accusative in es, The Vocative like the Nominative / The Ablative in ebus.

Eight parts of Speech.

As in example.

Singulariter	}	Nom. hic meridiēs.	}	Pluraliter	Nomin. hi meridiēs.	}	Hæc res.
		Gen. huius meridiēi.			Gen. horum meridiērum.		Hæc acies.
		Dat. huic meridiēi.			Dat. his meridiēbus.		Hæc facies.
		Ac. hunc meridiē.			Accus. hos meridiēs.		
		Vocat. o meridiēs.			Vocativo o meridiēs.		
		Abl. ab hac meridiē.			A. ab his meridiēbus.		

Note that all Nouns of the fifth declension be of the feminine gender / except meridiēs and diēs.

The Declining of Adjectives.

A Noun Adjective of three terminations is thus declined / after the first and second declension.

Singulariter	}	N. bonus, bona, bonum.	}	Pluraliter	N. boni, bonæ, bona.	}	Niger, a,
		Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.			Gen. bonorum, bonarum,		um. Tar-
		Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.			Dat. bonis (bonorum.		dus, a, um.
		Ac. bonū, bonam, bonū.			Ac. bonos, bonas, bona.		Satur, a, um,
		Vo. bone, bona, bonum.			Vo. boni, bonæ, bona.		
		Abl. bono, bona, bono.			Ablativo bonis.		

There are besides these / certain Nouns Adjectives of another manner of declining / which make the Genitive case singular in ius, and the dative in i, which be these that follow / with their compounds.

Singulariter	}	N. unus, una, unum.	}	Pluraliter	Nom. uni, unæ, una.	}	An excep- tion.
		Genitivo unius.			Gen. unorum, unarum,		
		Dativo uni.			Dat. unis (unorum.		
		Ac. unum, unam, unum.			Acc. unos, unas, una.		
		Voc. une, una, unum.			Voc. uni, unæ, una.		
		Ablat. uno, una, uno.			Ablativo unus.		

Note that Unus, a, um, hath noth the plurall number / but when it is joined with a word that lacketh the singular number: as Unæ literæ, Una mœnia.

In like manner be declined totus, solus, & also Alius, alter, nullus, alius, alter, uter, & neuter: saving that these five last rehearsed lack the Dorative case.

An Introduction to the

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined / after the third declension.

Ingens.
Solers.
Capax.
Vetus.

Singulariter	{	Nominativo hic hæc & hoc felix.	Pluraliter	{	Nominat. hi & hæc felices, & hæc felicis.
		Genitivo huic felicis.			Genitivo horum, harum & horum felicium.
		Dativo huius felici.			Dativo his felicibus.
		Acc. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.			Accusat. hos & hæc felices, & hæc felicis.
		Vocativo o felix.			Voc. o felices, & o felicis.
		Abl. ab hoc huius & hoc felice, felici.			Ablat. ab his felicibus.

Lewis & leve.
Celeris, & celeris,
& celeris, Melior
& melius.

Singulariter	{	Nom. hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo hi & hæc tristes, & hæc tristis.
		Genitivo huius tristi.			Genitivo horum, harum & horum tristium.
		Dativo huic tristi.			Dativo his tristibus.
		Accusat. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.			Accusat. hos & hæc tristes, & hæc tristis.
		Voc. o tristis, & o triste.			Voc. o tristes, & o tristis.
		Ablativo ab hoc huius & hoc tristi.			Ablat. ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Nouns.

Three degrees of comparisons.

The positive.

The comparative.

Superlative.

Adjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished / may form Comparison. There be three degrees of Comparison: The Positive / the Comparative / and the Superlative. The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess: as / *Durus Hard*.

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification: as / *Durior Harder*. And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as / of *Duri*, hic & hæc *durior*, & hoc *durius*: of *Tristi*, hic & hæc *tristior*, & hoc *tristius*: of *Dulci*, hic & hæc *dulcior*; & hoc *dulcius*.

The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest

Eight parts of Speech.

highest degree : as / *Durissimus Hardest.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto si & limus : as / of *Duri, durissimus*: of *Tristi, tristissimus*: of *Dulci, dulcissimus*.

From these generall rules are excepted these that follow : *Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, pessimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus, plurimus, multa, plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.* Exception:
Ater. Tereus.
Acer.

And if the Positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the Dominative case / by putting to rimus : as / *Pulcher, pulcherrimus.*

Also these Nouns ending in is, make the Superlative by changing is, into limus : as / *Humilis, humillimus: Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.* Igneus.
Impius.
Arduus.
Sternuus.

All other Nouns ending in lis, doe follow the generall rule aforegoing : as / *Utilis, utilissimus.*

Also if a vowel come before us, it is compared by *Magis, and Maxime*: as / *Pius, magis pius, maxime pius. Assiduus, magis assiduus, maxime assiduus.*

OF THE PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a part of speech much like to a Noun : which is used in shewing or rehearsing. There be fifteen Pronouns.

There be fifteen Pronouns / *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.* Whereof four have the Vocative case : as / *Tu, meus, noster, and nostras*: and all other lack the Vocative case.

To these may be added their compounds / *Ego, met, tute, idem, and also Qui, quæ, quod.*

These eight Pronouns / *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse*

An Introduction to the

- Primitives** iste, hic, and is / be **Primitives**: so called / for because they be not derived of others. And they be also called **Demonstratives** / because they shew a thing not spoken of before.
- Demonstratives.** And these six / Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be **Relatives** / because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.
- Relatives.** These seven / Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be **Derivatives**: for they be derived of their **Primitives** / mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri.
- Derivatives.** There belong to a **Pronoun** these five things / **Number** / **Case** / and **Gender** / as are in a **Noun** / **Declension** / and **Person** / as here followeth.
- Five things belonging to a Pronoun.**

The Declension of Pronouns.

There be four Declensions of Pronouns.

The first declension.

These three / Ego, tu, sui, be of the first declension / and be thus declined.

Singulariter	{	Nominativo Ego.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo nos.
		Genitivo mei.				Genitivo nostrum vel nostri.
		Dativo mihi.				Dativo nobis.
		Accusativo me.				Accusativo nos.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo a me.				Ablativo à nobis.
Singulariter	{	Nominativo Tu.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo vos.
		Genitivo tui.				Genitivo vestrum vel vestri.
		Dativo tibi.				Dativo vobis.
		Accusativo te.				Accusativo vos.
		Vocativo o tu.				Vocativo o vos.
		Ablativo à te.				Ablativo à vobis.
Singulariter		Nominativo caret.	Accusativo se.			
and		Genitivo sui.	Vocativo caret.			
Pluraliter		Dativo sibi.	Ablativo à se.			

The second declension, These six / Ille, ipse. Iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second declension / and be thus declined.

Nom.

Eight parts of Speech.

Singulariter	}	Nom. iste, ista, istud.	}	Pluraliter	Nom. isti, istae, ista.
		Genitivo istius.			Ge. istorum, istarum, istor-
		Dativo isti.			Dativo istis. (rum.
		Ac. istum, istam, istud.			Accus. istos, istas, ista.
		Vocativo caret.			Vocativo caret.
		Ablat. isto, ista, isto.			Ablativo istis.

Ille is declined like Iste, and also Ipse, saving that the Neuter gender in the Nominative case and in the Accusative case singular maketh ipsum. Nominativo, hic, hæc, hoc. Genitivo hujus, Dativo huic: as before in the Noun.

Singulariter	}	Nomin. is, ea, id.	}	Pluraliter	Nominativo ii, æ, ea.
		Genitivo ejus.			Gen. eorum, earum, eorum.
		Dativo ei.			Dativo iis, vel eis.
		Ac. eum, eam, id.			Accusativo eos, eas, ea,
		Vocativo caret.			Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo, eo, ea, eo.			Ablat. iis, vel eis.

Singulariter	}	Nom. qui, quæ, quod.	}	Pluraliter	No qui, quæ, quæ. (rum.
		Genitivo cujus.			Ge. quorum, quarum, quo-
		Dativo cui.			Dat. quibus, vel quæis.
		A. quem, quam, quod.			Accus. quos, quas, quæ.
		Vocativo caret. (qui.			Vocativo caret.
		Abl. quo, quæ, quo, vel			Abl. quibus, vel quæis.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined / whether they be Interrogatives / or Indefinites. Also quisquis is thus declined. The compound of Quis.

No.	}	Quisquis	}	Ac.	}	Quicquid.	}	Ab.	}	Quoquo.
		Quicquid								Quoquo.

Where note that Quid is alwaies a Substantive of the Neuter gender. Note.

These five / Meus, tuus, suus, noster & vester, are of the third declension / & be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations / in this wise. The third declension.

An Introduction to the

Singulariter	{	Nomin. meus, mea, meum	}	Pluraliter	{	Nom. mei, meae, mea.
		Genitivo mei, meae, mei.				Gen. meorum, mearum,
		Dativo meo, meae, meo.				Dat. meis. (meorum.
		Acc. meum, meam, meum.				Acc. meos, meas, mea,
		Vocat. mei, mea, meum.				Voc. mei, mea, mea.
		Ablativo meo; mea, meo.				Ablativo meis.

So is Noster declined / and Tuus, suus, vester, saving that these three last do lack the Vocative case.

The fourth declension.

Nostras, Vestras, and this Noun Cujas, be of the fourth declension / and be thus declined.

Singulariter	{	Nomin. hic & hac nostras, & hoc nostrate.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nom. hi & he nostras, & hac nostratia.
		Genitivo huius nostratis.				Gen. horum harum & horum nostratum.
		Dativo huic nostrati.				Dat. his nostratibus.
		Acc. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.				Acc. hos & has nostrates, & hac nostratia,
		Vocativo o nostras, & o nostrate.				Vocativo o nostrates, & o nostratia.
		Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.				Abl. ab his nostratibus.

Note.

Here is to be noted / that Nostras, Vestras, and this Noun Cujas be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations / to Sects or Factions.

A Pronoun hath three Persons.

Persons three.

The first person speaketh of himself: as/ Ego, I Nos, wee.

The second person is spoken to: as/ Tu, Thou; Vos, ye. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as/ Ille, He/ Illi, They. And therefore all Nouns/ Pronouns/ and Participles be of the third person.

Of

• Eight parts of Speech.

OF A VERB.

A Verb is a part of speech / declined with mood and tense / and betokeneth doing : as / Amo, I love / or suffering : as / Amor, I am loved / or being : as / Sum, I am. A verb.

Of Verbs such as have persons be called Personals : as / Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as have no persons / be called Impersonals : as / Tædet, it irketh / Oportet, it behooveth.

Of Verbs Personals there be five kinds / Active / Passive / Neuter / Deponent / & Commune. Verbs personals.

A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to doe : as / Amo, I love / and by putting to r, it may be a Passive : as / Amor. Active.

A Verb Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer : as / Amor, I am loved / and by putting away r, it may be an Active : as / Amo. Passive.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r, to make him a Passive : as / Curro, I run / Sum, I am. And it is Englished sometime Passively : as / Egroto, I am sick. Neuter.

A Verb Deponent endeth in r like a Passive / Deponent, and yet in signification is but either Active : as / Loquor verbum, I speak a Word ; or Neuter : as / Glorior, I boast.

A Verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive : as / Osculor te, I kisse thee ; Osculor à te, I am kised of thee. Commune.

An Introduction to the

M O O D S.

Moods six. **T**here be six Moods: the Indicative/ the Imperative/ the Optative/ the Potentiall/ the Subjunctive/ and the Infinitive.

Indicative. The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason true or false; as *Ego amo, I love: Or else asketh a question; as Amastu, Dost thou love?*

Imperative. The Imperative biddeth or commandeth; as *Ama, Love thou.*

Optative. The Optative wisheth or desireth/ with these signes/ *Would God, I pray God, or God grant; as Utinam amem, I pray God I love: and hath commonly an Adverb of wishing joyned with him.*

Potentiall. The Potentiall mood is known by these signes/ *May, can, might, would, should, could, or ought: as Amem, I may or can love; without an Adverb joyned with him.*

Subjunctive. The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joyned with him: as *Cum amarem, when I loved.* And it is called the Subjunctive mood/ because it dependeth of another Verb in the same sentence/ either going before/ or coming after: as *Cum amarem, eram miser, When I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive. The Infinitive signifieth to do/ to suffer/ or to be; & hath neither number nor person/ nor Nominative case before him; & is known commonly by this signe *Lo: as Amare, To love.* Also when two verbs come together without any Nominative case between them then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood; as *Cupio discere, I desire to learn.*

GERUNDS.

Eight parts of Speech.

GERUNDS.

THere be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbs/ certain voyces called Gerunds / ending in Di, do, & dum: Which have both the active and passive signification: as Amandi, *of loving, or of being loved.* Amando, *In loving, or in being loved.* Amandum, *To love, or to be loved.*

SUPINES.

THere be also pertaining unto Verbs / two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine / because it hath the signification of the Verb active: as Eo amatum, *I goe to love.* And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine/ because it hath for the most part the signification passive; as Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved.*

TENSES.

THere be five tenses or Times: the Present tense / the Preterimperfect / the Preterperfect / the Preterpluperfect / and the Future tense.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo, *I love.*

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as Amabam, *I loved, or did love.*

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past / with this signe Have: as Amavi, *I have loved.*

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past / with this signe Had: as Amaveram, *I had loved.*

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come / with this signe Shall or will: as Amabo, *I shall or will love.*

PERSONS.

An Introduction to the

PERSONS.

Persons
three.

T Here be also in Verbs three persons / in both numbers: as / singulariter, Ego amo, *I love.* Tu amas, *Thou lovest.* Ille amat, *He loveth.* Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love.* Vos amatis, *Ye love.* Illi amant, *They love.*

CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugations four.

V Erbs have four Conjugations / which be known after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long / before re and ris: as / amare, amaris.

The second Conjugation hath e long / before re and ris: as / Docere, doceris.

The third Conjugation hath e short / before re and ris, as / Legere, legeris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long / before re and ris: as / Audire audiris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations,
be declined after these examples.

A Mo, amas, amavi, amare, Amandi, amando, amandum, Amatium, To love. amatu, amans, amaturus.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere, Docendi, docendo, docendum, Doctum, To teach. doctu, docens, docturus.

Lego, legis, legi, legere, Legendi, legendo, legendum, Lectum, lectu, le- To read. gens, lecturus.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire, Audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, Audium, To heare. auditu, audiens, auditorus.

Indi-

Eight Parts of Speech.

Indicative Mood, Present tense singular.

I love, Thou lovest, He loveth, We love, Ye love, They love.
 or or or or or or
doe love, doest love, doth love, doe love, doe love, doe love.

Amo,	amas,	amat.	}	Pluraliter.	{	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet.				Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.				Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.				Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preterim- perfect tense singular.	{	Amabam,	}	}	bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.	}	I loved, or did love.
		Docebam,					
		Legebam,					
		Audiebam,					

Preterper- fect tense singular.	{	Amavi,	}	}	isti, it. Plur. imus, itis, erunt vel ere.	}	I have loved.
		Docui,					
		Legi,					
		Audiui,					

Preterplu- perfect tense singular.	{	Amaveram,	}	}	ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.	}	I had loved.
		Docueram,					
		Legeram,					
		Audiveram,					

Future ten- se singular,	{	Amabo,	}	}	bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.	}	I shall or will love.
		Docebo,					
		Legam,					
		Audiam,					

es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Impe.

An Introduction to the

Imperative Mood.

*Love Love he, or Love we, or Love Love, they or
thou. let him love. let us love. ye. let them love.*

<i>Present tense singu- lar,</i>	{ Ama, amet	} Pl. amemus,	{ amate, ament,
	{ amato. amato.	} Pl. doceamus,	{ amatote, amanto.
	{ Doce, doceat,	} Pl. legamus,	{ docete, doceant.
	{ doceto. doceto.	} Pl. audiamus.	{ docetote, doceinto
	{ Lege, legat.	} Pl. legamus,	{ legite, legant,
	{ legito. legito.	} Pl. audiamus.	{ legitote, legunto,
	{ Audi, audiat,	} Pl. audiamus.	{ audite, audiant,
	{ audito. audito.	} Pl. audiamus.	{ audit, audiunto,

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

<i>Present tense singu- lar, utinam</i>	{ Amem, ames, amet.	} as, at, Pl. utinam amus, atis, ant.	
	{ Doceam,		
	{ Legam,		
	{ Audiam,		

<i>Preterim- perfect tense fin. utinam</i>	{ Amarem,	} res, ret. Pl. utinam remus, retis, rent.	
	{ Docerem,		
	{ Legerem,		
	{ Audirem,		

<i>Preterperf. tense singu- lar, utinam</i>	{ Amaverim,	} ris, rit. Pl. utinam rimus, ritis, rint.	
	{ Docuerim,		
	{ Legerim,		
	{ Audiverim.		

<i>Preterplu- perf. tense fin. utinam</i>	{ Amavissem,	} scs, set. Pl. utinam semus, setis, sent.	
	{ Docuisssem,		
	{ Legissem,		
	{ Audivissem.		

<i>Future ten- se singular, utinam.</i>	{ Amavero,	} ris, rit. Plur. utin. rimus, ritis, rint.	
	{ Docuero,		
	{ Legero,		
	{ Audivero.		

Poten-

Eight parts of Speech.

Potentiall Mood.

I may or can love.

<i>Present tense singu- lar,</i>	{ Amem, ames, amet. <i>Plur.</i> amemus, ametis, ament.	
	{ Doceam,	
	{ Legam,	{ as, at. <i>Plur.</i> amus, atis, ant.
	{ Audiam,	
<i>Preterim- perfect tense singular,</i>	{ Amarem	<i>I might, would, should, ought, or could</i>
	{ Docerem	
	{ Legerem	<i>res, ret. Plur. remus, retis, rent.</i>
	{ Audirem	
<i>Preterper- fect tense singular,</i>	{ Amaverim	<i>I might, would, should, or ought to ha-</i>
	{ Docuerim	
	{ Legerim	<i>ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.</i>
	{ Audiverim	
<i>Preterplu- perf. tense singular,</i>	{ Amavisssem	<i>I might, would, should, or ought to had</i>
	{ Docuisssem	
	{ Legisssem	<i>ses, set. Plur. semus, fetis, sent.</i>
	{ Audivisssem	
<i>Future tense sing.</i>	{ Amavero	<i>I may or can love hereafter.</i>
	{ Docuero	
	{ Legero	<i>ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.</i>
	{ Audivero	

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

<i>Present tense singu- lar, Cum</i>	{ Amem, ames, amet. <i>Plur. cum</i> amemus, ametis, ent.	
	{ Doceam,	
	{ Legam,	{ as, at. <i>Pluraliter. cum</i> amus, atis, ant.
	{ Audiam.	

Preter-

An Introduction to the

Preterimperfect tense singular, Cùm { *Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,* } *When I loved or did love.*
res, ret. Plur. cum remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singular, Cùm { *Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,* } *When I have loved.*
ris, rit. Plur. cum rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, Cùm { *Amavisset, Docuisset, Legisset, Audivisset,* } *When I had loved.*
ses, set. Plur. cum semus, setis, sent.

Future tense singular, Cùm { *Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,* } *When I shall or will love.*
ris, rit. Plur. cum rimus, ritis, rint.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. { *Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire,* } *Infinitive Mood.*
To Love. Teach. Read. Hear.

Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense. { *Amavisse, Docuisse, Legisse, Audivisse,* } *To have or had Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.*

Future tense. { *Amaturum, Docturum, Lectorum, Auditorum* } *esse, To Love Teach Read Hear Hereafter.*

Gerund. { *Amandi, of loving. Docendi, of teaching. Legendi, of reading. Audiendi, of hearing.* } *do, in loving. do, in teaching. do, in reading. do, in hearing.* { *dum to love. dum to teach. dum to read. dum to hear.* }
Supl.

Eight parts of Speech.

<i>Supines.</i>	{ Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, }	To	{ love. teach. read. hear. }	{ Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, }	To	{ loved. taught. read. heard. }
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<i>A participle of the pres. tense,</i>	{ Amans, loving. Docens, teaching. Legens, reading. Audiens, hearing. }
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<i>The partici- ple of the first future tense.</i>	{ Amaturus, to love / or about to love. Docturus, to teach / or about to teach. Lecturus, to read / or about to read. Auditurus, to hear / or about to hear. }
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Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying
of many Tenses lacking in all such Verbs / we
must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this
wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, To be.

Indicative Mood.

<i>Present ten- se singular,</i>	{ Sum ; I am : es, est. <i>Pluraliter</i> sumus, estis, sunt.
<i>Preterimp. tense sing.</i>	{ Eram, I was : eras, erat. <i>Pluraliter</i> eramus, era- tis, erant.
<i>Preterperf. tense sing.</i>	{ Fui, I have been : fuisti, fuit. <i>Pluraliter</i> fuimus, fuistis, fuerant vel fuere.
<i>Preterplup- tense sing.</i>	{ Fueram, I had been : fueras, fuerat, <i>Pluraliter</i> fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.
<i>Future tense sing.</i>	{ Ero, I shall or will be : eris, erit. <i>Pluraliter</i> eri- mus, eritis, erunt.

Impe-

An Introduction to the

Imperative Mood.

<i>Pres. tense</i>	Sis,		Sit,		Sitis	Sint,
<i>singular,</i>	Es,	be thou		Pl. Simus,	Este	
	Esto,		Esto,		Estote,	Sunto.

Optative Mood.

<i>Pres. tense</i>	{	Sim, I pray God I be : sis, sit. <i>Plur.</i> utinam simus, sitis, sint.
<i>fin. utinam</i>		
<i>Preterim.</i>	{	Essem, Would God I were : esses, esset. <i>Pl.</i> utinam essemus, essetis, essent.
<i>tense sing.</i>		
<i>utinam</i>	{	Fuerim, I pray God I have been : fueris, fuerit.
<i>Preterperf.</i>		
<i>tense sing.</i>	{	<i>Plur.</i> utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
<i>utinam</i>		
<i>Preterplup.</i>	{	Fuissem, Would God I had been : fuisses, fuisset.
<i>tense sing.</i>		
<i>utinam</i>	{	<i>Plur.</i> utinam fuissetis, fuissent.
<i>Preterplup.</i>		
<i>tense sing.</i>	{	Fuero, God grant I be hereafter : fueris, fuerit.
<i>utinam</i>		
<i>Fut. tense</i>	{	<i>Plur</i> utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
<i>sing. utini</i>		

Potentiall Mood.

Potentiall Mood.

<i>Pres. tense</i>	{	Sim, I may or can be : sis, sit. <i>Plur.</i> simus, sitis, sint.
<i>singular,</i>		
<i>Preterimp.</i>	{	Essem, I might or could be: esses, esset. <i>Plur.</i> essemus, essetis, essent.
<i>tense sing.</i>		
<i>Preterperf.</i>	{	Fuerim, I might/could/should/or ought to have been: fueris, fuerit. <i>Pl.</i> fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
<i>tense sing.</i>		
<i>Preterplup.</i>	{	Fuissem, I might/could/should/or ought to had been: fuisses, fuisset. <i>Pl.</i> fuissetis, fuissent.
<i>tense sing.</i>		
<i>Fut. tense</i>	{	Fuero, I may or can be hereafter : fueris, fuerit.
<i>Singular,</i>		<i>Pl.</i> fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjun-

Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. tense sing. cum	{	Sim, When I am: sis, sit. Plural, cum simus sitis.
Preterim- perf. tense sing. cum	{	Essem, When I was: esses, esset. Plural cum es- semus, essetis, essent.
Preterper- fect tense sing. cum	{	Fuerim, When I have been: fueris, fueris. Plural cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterplu- perf. tense sing. cum	{	Fuissem, When I had been: fuisses, fuisset. Plural, cum fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense sing. cum	{	Fuero, When I shall or will be: fueris, fueris. Plur. cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterim- perfect tense	{	Esse to be.	{	Preterperfect and preterplu- perfect tense.	{	Fuisse,	{	to have or had been.
Future tense.	[Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.]							

Verbs in Or. of the four Conjugations, be de-
clined after these examples.

A Mor, amaris vel amare, amatus sum vel fui, amari, amatus,
amandus. To be loved.

Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus,
docendus. To be taught.

Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legen-
dus. To be read.

Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, audieus,
audiendus. To be heard.

An Introduction to the

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

<i>Pres. tense singular.</i>	Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur. Docer, doceris vel docere, docetur. Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur. Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.	<i>Pluraliter</i>	{ mur. mini. utur. untur
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<i>Preterimperfect tense singular.</i>	Amabar Docebar Legebar Audiebar	<i>I was loved.</i>	{ baris vel bare, batur, mur, bamin, bantur.
--	--	---------------------	---

<i>Preterperfect tense singular.</i>	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	<i>I have bin loved.</i>	{ tus es vel fuisti. tus est vel fuit. <i>Plural</i> , ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.
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<i>Preterpluperfect tense singular.</i>	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	<i>I had bin loved.</i>	{ tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. <i>Pl</i> , ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fue- ratis, ti erant vel fuerant.
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<i>Future tense singular.</i>	Amabor Docebor Legar Audiat	<i>I shall or will be loved.</i>	{ beris vel bere, itur. <i>Pl</i> , bimur, imini un- eris vel ere, etur, <i>Pl</i> , emur, emini, entur.
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Imperative Mood.

<i>Be thou</i>	<i>Let him</i>	<i>Let us be</i>	<i>Be ye</i>	<i>Let them</i>
loved.	be loved.	loved.	loved.	be loved.

<i>Present tense singular.</i>	Amare, ametur, amator : amator. Docere, doceatur, docetor : docetor. Legere, legator, legitor : legitor. Audire, audiarur, auditor : auditor.	<i>Pl. ame- mur. Pl. doce- amur. Pl. lega- mur. Pl. audi- amur.</i>	{ Amamini, amentur, amaminor : amantor. Docemini, doceantur, doceminor : docentor. Legimini, legantur, legiminor : leguntor. Audimini, audiantur, audiminor : audiuntor.
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Optative

Eight parts of Speech.

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

<i>Pres. tense sing. Utin.</i>	{	Amer, eris vel ere, etur. <i>Plur. ut. emur, emini, entur.</i> Docear Legar Audiar	}	aris vel are, atur. <i>Plur. ut. amur, amini, antur.</i>
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<i>Preterim- perfect tense sing. Utin.</i>	{	Amarer Docerer Legerer Audirer	}	<i>Would God I were loved.</i> reris vel rere, retur. <i>Plural. ut. remur, (remini, rentur.</i>
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<i>Preterper- fect tense sing. Utin.</i>	{	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	}	<i>I pray God I have been loved.</i> sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. <i>Pl. ut. ti simus vel fuerimus,</i> ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
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Would God I had been loved.

<i>Preterplu- perfect tense sing. Utin.</i>	{	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	}	essem vel fuisssem, tus esses vel fuisses; tus esset vel fuisset. <i>Pluralis utin. ti esse-</i> mus vel fuisssemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
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God grant I be loved hereafter.

<i>Future tense sing. Utin.</i>	{	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	}	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. <i>Pluralis utin. ti erinius</i> vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.
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Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

<i>Pres. tense singular.</i>	{	Amer, eris vel ere, etur. <i>Pluralis emur, emini, entur.</i> Docear Legar Audiar	}	aris vel are, atur. <i>Plur. amur, amini, an-</i> (tur. <i>Preter-</i>
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An Introduction of the

<i>Preterim- perf. tense singular.</i>	{	Amarer	}	<i>I would, should, or ought to be loved.</i>
		Docerer		
		Legerer		
		Audicer		

reris vel rere, retur. plur. remur remini,
(rentur,

<i>Preterperf. tense sing.</i>	{	Amatus	}	<i>I would, should, or ought to have been loved.</i>
		Doctus		
		Lectus		
		Auditus		

sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit
vel fuerit. plur. ti simus vel fuerimus,
ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

<i>Preter plu- perf. tense singular.</i>	{	Amatus	}	<i>I would, should, or ought to had been loved.</i>
		Doctus		
		Lectus		
		Auditus		

essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses,
tus esset vel fuisset. plur. ti essemus vel
fuissimus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent
vel fuissent.

<i>Future cense sing.</i>	{	Amatus	}	<i>I may or can be loved hereafter.</i>
		Doctus		
		Lectus		
		Auditus		

ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit
vel fuerit. plur. ti erimus vel fuerimus,
ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

<i>Pres. tense sing. Cum</i>	{	Amer, ris vel re, etur. pl. cum emur, emini, entur.	}
		Docear	
		Legar	
		Audiar	

(antur.

aris vel are, atur, plur. cum amur, amini,

<i>Preterim- perf. tense sing. Cum</i>	{	Amarer	}	<i>When I was loved.</i>
		Docerer		
		Legerer		
		Audirer		

reris vel rere, retur. pl. cum remur, re-
(mini, rentur.

<i>Preterperf. tense sing. Cum</i>	{	Amatus	}	<i>When I have been loved.</i>
		Doctus		
		Lectus		
		Auditus		

sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit
vel fuerit. pl. cum ti simus vel fuerimus,
ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

preter-

Eight parts of Speech.

When I had been loved.

<i>Preterpluperfect tense singular.</i> Cum	{ Amatus }	essem vel fuisset,	tus esses vel fuisses,
	{ Doctus }	tus esset vel fuisset.	plur. cum ti essemus
	{ Lectus }	vel fuisset,	ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti
	{ Auditus }	essent vel fuissent.	

<i>Future tense singular.</i> Cum	{ Amatus }	<i>When I shal or will be loved.</i>	
	{ Doctus }	ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris, tus erit
	{ Lectus }	vel fuerit.	pl. cum ti erimus vel fuerimus,
	{ Auditus }	ti eritis vel fueritis,	ti erint vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present and preterimperfect tense.</i>	{ Amari,	{ To be }	Loved.
	{ Doceri,		Taught.
	{ Legi,		Read.
	{ Audiri,		Heard.

<i>Preterperfect tense and preterpluperfect tense.</i>	{ Amatum }	<i>To have or had been loved.</i>	
	{ Doctum }	{ esse vel fuisse.	
	{ Lectum }		
	{ Auditum }		

<i>Future tense.</i>	{	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse,	{	to be	Loved	{	here-
		Doctum iri, vel docendum esse,			taught		after
		Lectum iri, vel legendum esse,			read		
		Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse.			heard		

<i>A participle of the preterperfect tense.</i>	{ Amatus,	{	Loved.
	{ Doctus,		Taught.
	{ Lectus,		Read.
	{ Auditus }		Heard.

<i>A participle of the Future in Dns.</i>	{ Amandus,	{ To be }	{	Loved.
	{ Docendus,			Taught.
	{ Legendus,			Read.
	{ Audiendus,			Heard.

An Introduction to the

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule;
*which are declined and formed
in manner following.*

P Offum, potes, potui, posse, potens: *to map or can.*
Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, supinis caret, volens: *To will / or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, supinis caret, nolens: *To will / or to be unwilling.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum, supinis caret, malens: *To have rather / or to be more willing.*

Edo, edis, veles, edi, edere velesse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, vel estum estu, edens, esurus vel esturus: *To eat.*

Fio, sis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciens: *To be made / or to be done.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum latu, ferens, laturus: *To bear or suffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus: *To be born or suffered.*

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular.

P Offum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis non vult.
Malo, mavis, mavult.
Edo, edis veles, edit vel est.
Fio, sis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Pluraliter.

Poffumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Præter.

Eight parts of Speech.

Preterimperfect tense sing. { Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam, Ferebar, } as, at. *pluraliter* amus, atis, ant. *Thems, stand* (batur. bantur. plur. bamur, baminini,

Preterperfect tense singular. { Potui, Volui, Nolui, Factus, Latus } { Malui, Edi, Tuli, } isti, it. *Plur.* imus, istis, erunt vel ere. sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *plurali.* ti sumus, vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuer.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. { Potueram, Volueram, Nolueram, Factus, Latus } { Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, } ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant. eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *plur.* ti eramus, vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Futuro tense singular. { Potero, eris, erit, Volam, Nolam, Malam, Ferar, } { Edam, Fiam, Feram, } es, et. *plur.* emus, etis, erit. fereris vel ferere, feretur. *pluraliter* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, *have no Imperative Mood.*

Handwritten flourish

An Introduction of the

Imperative Mood.

		(Noli, Nolito. <i>pluraliter</i> , Nolite, Nolitote.			
<i>Present tense sin- gular.</i>	Es, esto	edat,	} P. Edamur.	edite, este,	edant,
	ede,	esto,		estote,	edun-
	edito.	edito.		editote.	to.
	Fito tu,	Fiat,	} P. Fiatmus.	Fite,	Fiant,
		fito.		Etote.	fiunto.
	Fer,	Ferat,		Ferte,	Ferant,
	ferto.	ferto.	} pl. Fe-ramus,	fertote.	ferunto.
	Ferte	Feratur,		Ferimini,	Ferantur,
	fertor.	fertor.		feriminor.	feruntor.

Optative Mood.

Presen- se sing. Utin.	Possim,	}	}	Nolim.	{	is, it. plural, utinam imus,
	Velim,			Malim,		
	Edam,	}	}	as, at. pluraliter utinam amus, atis, ant.		
	Fiam,				feram,	
Preterim- perf. ten- se sing. Utin.	Ferar,	}	}	raris vel rare, ratur.	{	plur. amur, amini, antur.
	Possim,			Ederem		
	Vellem,	}	}	vel essem,	{	es, et. pluraliter utinam
	Nollem,			Ferem,		emus, etis, ent.
Preter- perf. ten- se sing. Utin.	Malle,	}	}	Ferrem,	{	(tur.
	Ferrer,			reris vel rere, retur.		pl. ut. remur, remini, ren-
	Potuerim,	}	}	Maluerim,	{	ris, rit. pluraliter uti-
	Voluerim,			Ederim,		nam rimus, ritis,
Preter- perf. ten- se sing. Utin.	Noluerim,	}	}	Tulerim,	{	rint.
	Factus			sim vel fuerim,		tus sis vel fueris,
	Latus	}	}	vel fuerit.	{	pl. ut. ti simus vel fuerimus,
	Potuissem,			Maluissem,		ses, set. plural. utinam
Preter- plup- tense sing. Utin.	Voluissem,	}	}	Edissem,	{	semus, setis, sent.
	Noluissem.			Tulissim.		
	Factus	}	}	essem vel fuissim,	{	tus esses vel fuisses, tus
	Latus.			esset vel fuisset.		plur. ut. ti essemus vel
Future		}	}	fuissim, ti essetis vel fuissetis,	{	ti essent
				vel fuissent.		

Future

Eight parts of Speech.

Future tense sing. Utin.	Potuerō,	Maluerō,	ris, rit. pluraliter uti-
	Voluerō,	Ederō,	nam rimus, ritis, rint.
	Noluerō,	Tulero,	
	Factus	ero, vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris, tus erit
	Latus	vel fuerit. pl. ut. ti erimus vel fuerimus,	
		ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint,	

The potentiall and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in voice / and do differ only in signification and signe of the Mood,

Infinitive Mood.

Pres tense and preter- imperfect tense.	Posse	Preterperfect & Pre- terpluperfect tense.	Potuisse.
	Velle		Voluisse.
	Nolle		Noluisse.
	Malle		Maluisse.
	Edere vel esse.		Edisse.
	Ferre.		Tulisse.
	Fieri.		Factum esse vel fuisse.
	Ferri,		Latum esse vel fuisse.
Future tense.	Esurum esse.		Factum iri vel faciendum esse.
	Laturum esse.		Latum iri vel ferendum esse.

Eo and queo make ibam and quidam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood / and ibo and quibo in the Future tense : and in all other Moods and Tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation / saving that they make their Gerunds / Eundi, cundo, eundem, Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood / be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood ; the Preterperfect tense / the Preterpluperfect tense / & the Future tense / of the Optative Mood / the Potentiall Mood / and the Subjunctive Mood ; the Preterperfect tense / and the Preterpluperfect of the Infinitive Mood : as / of

Tenses formed of the Preterperfect tense,

An Introduction to the

Amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: and/ Amavissim, amavisse, keeping i still.

I Mpersonalls be declined throughout all Moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular onely: as/ Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English / this signe It: as/ It delighteth/ Delectat. It becommeth not / Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of speech derived of a Verb / and taken part of a Noun / as Gender / case and declension; & part of a Verb / as Tense and signification; and part of both / as Number and figure.

There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense / another of the Preter tense / one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus.

A Participle of the Present Tense hath his English ending in *ing*: as/ in *Loving*. And his Latine in *ans*, or *ens*: as/ Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood / by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as/ Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to doe / like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice: as/ Amaturus, *to love*, or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting to rus: as Doctus, docturus.

Eight parts of Speech.

A Participle of the *Præter Tense* / hath his English ending in *d, t, or n* ; as / *loved, taught, slain* ; and his *Latine* in *tus, sus, xus* ; as / *amatus, visus, nexus* ; and one in *uus*, as *Mortuus*. And it is formed of / the latter *Supine* / by putting to *s* : as / *Lectu lectus*, except *Mortuus*.

A Participle of the *Future* in *dus*, betokeneth to suffer like the *Infinitive Mood* of the passive voice : as / *Amandus, to be loved*. And it is formed of the *Genitive* case of the Participle of the *Præsent tense* / by changing *tis* into *dus* : as / *Amantis, amandus. Legentis, legendus*. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the *Præsent tense* : as / *Legendis veteribus proficis*, *In reading old Authors thou dost profit*.

The *second Future* in *dus*,

Of a *Verb Active* / and of a *verb Neuter* which hath the *Supines* / come two participles / one of the *Præsent tense* / and another of the *Future* in *rus* : as / of *Amo, commeth Amans, amaturus* : of *Curro, currens, cursurus*.

Of an active come two participles.

Of a *Verb Passive* / whose *Active* hath the *Supines* / come two Participles / one of the *Præter tense* / and another of the *Future tense* in *dus* : as of *Amor, commeth amatus, amandus*.

Of passive come two.

Of a *Verb Deponent* come three Participles / one of the *Præsent tense* / one of the *Præter tense* / and another of the *Future* in *rus* : as / of *Auxilior, commeth Auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Of a deponent three.

And if the *Verb Deponent* do govern an *Accusative* case after him / it may form also a Participle in *dus* : as of *Loquor, loquendus*.

Of a *Verb Commune* come four Participles : as of *Largior, commeth Largiens, largiturus, mune largitus, largiendus*.

Of a common come four.

Participles of the *Præsent tense* be declined like *Nouns Adjectives* of three Articles : as / *Nomi-*

Participles declined like adjectives.

Nomi- ves.

An Introduction of the

Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo huius amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings: as/ Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joyned to the Verbs / to declare their signification.

Adverbs some be of time: as Hodie, cras, heri, perindie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando,

Some be of { Place: as Ubi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intus, foris.
Number: as Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
Order: as Inde, deinde, denique, postremo.
Asking or doubting: as Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid.
Calling: as Heus, ô, ehodum.

Some be of { Affirming: as Certè, næ, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licet, estò.
Denying: as Non, haud, minimè, neuti, quam, nequaquam.
Swearing: as Pol, edepol, hercle, medius fidius.
Exhorting: as Eia, agè, agitè, agedum.

Some be of { Flattering: as Sodes, amabo.
Forbidding: as Ne.
Wishing: as Utinam, si, o si, o.
Gathering together: as Simul, unà, pariter, non modo, non solum.
Parting: as Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some

Eight parts of Speech.

Some be of	{	Choosing: as Potius, imo.
		Nothing not finished: as Pene, fere, prope, vix, modo, non.
Some be of	{	Shewing: as En, ecce.
		Doubting: as Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
		Chaunce: as Forte, fortuito.
		Likenesse: as Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tan- quam, velut.
		Quality: as / Bene, male, docte, fortiter.
		Quantity: as / Multum, parum, minimum, pauculum, plurimum.
Some be of	{	Comparison: as / Tam, quam, magis, mi- nus maxime.

Certain Adverbs be compared: as / Docte, doctius, doctissime. Fortiter, fortius, fortissime. Prope, propius, proxime.

Also the voices of Prepositions / if they be set alone / not having any casuall word to serbe unto joined with them / be not Prepositions / but are changed into Adverbs: as / Qui ante non caver, post dolebit. He that bewareth not afore / shall be sorry afterward. Coram laudare, & clam vituperare inho- nestum est. In presence to commend one / and be- hind the back to dispraise / is an dishonest point.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech / that join-
neth words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives:
as / Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be	{	Disjunctives: as / Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.
		Discretives: as / Sed, quidem, autem, vero, at, ast.
		Casuals: as / Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, Quod, quum, quo- niam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

An Introduction to the

- Conditionals: as Si, fin, modo, dum, dummodo.
- Exceptives: as Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
- Some be Interrogatives: as Ne, an, utrùm, necne, anne, nonne.
- Illatives: as Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.
- Adversatives: as Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet, esto.
- Some be Redditives to the same: as Tamen, at-tamen.
- Electives: as Quam, ac, atque.
- Diminutives: as Saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts / either in apposition: as Ad patrem, or else in Composition: as Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve to
the Accusative case.

Ad, To.	}	Ante, Before.	}	Against.
Apud, At				
		Adversus,		
		Adversum,		
Cis.	}	On this side.	}	Extra, Without.
Citra:				Intra, Within.
Circum,	}	About.	}	Inter, Between.
Circa:				Infra, Beneath.
Contra, Against.				Juxta, Beside / or nigh.
Erga, Towards.				Ob, For.

Eight parts of Speech.

Pone, Behind. Per, By / or through. Prope, Nigh. Propter, For.	}	Ultra, Beyond. Præter, Beside. Supra, Above. Circiter, About.
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Secundum, } After. Post: } Trans, On the fur- } ther side. }	}	Usque, Untill. Sæcus, By. Versus, Towards. Penes, In the power.
---	---	--

Where note / that Versus is set after his casual word : as / Londinum versus, Towards London. And likewise man Penes be set also.

*These Prepositions following serve to
the Ablative case.*

A, ab, abs, From or fro. Cum, With. Coram, Before / or in presence. Cum, With. De, } E, } Of or fro. Ex, }	}	Pro, For. Præ, Before / or in comparison. Palam, Openly. Sine, } Absque, } Without. Tenus, untill / or up to.
---	---	---

Where note / that if the casual word joined with Tenus, be the plurall number / it shal be put in the Genitive case / and be set before Tenus: as / Aurium tenus, Up to the eares. Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Know also that the wordes of Prepositions being set alone without their casual words / be not Prepositions / but are changed into Adverbs / as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

These

An Introduction of the

*These Prepositions following serve
to both cases.*

In with this signe *To*; to the Accusative case:
as *In urbem*. Into the city. In without this signe
To; to the Ablative case: as *In te spes est*, My hope
is in thee. *Sub noctem*, A little before night.
Super iudice lis est, The matter is before the Judge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

A Interjection is a part of speech which
betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind
under an imperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as / *Evax*, yah.

Some are of sorrow: as / *Hcu*, hel.

Dread: as / *Atat*.

Marvelling: as / *Papæ*.

Disdaining: as / *Hem*, yah.

Shunning: as / *Apage*.

Praising: as / *Euge*.

Scorning: as / *Hui*.

Exclamation: as / *Proh Deum*, atque ho-
minum fidem.

Cursing: as / *Væ malum*.

Laughing: as / *Ha, ha, he*.

Calling: as / *Eho*, oh, io.

Silence: as / *Au*. And such others.

THE

THE CONCORDS OF

LATINE Speech.

For the due joining of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine speech there be three Concordes. The first / betweene the Nominative case and the Verbe: The second / betweene the Substantive and the Adjective: The third betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

When an English is given to be made in Latine / look out the principal Verb. If there be more verbs than one in a sentence / the first is the principall Verb / except it be the Infinitive Mood or have before it a Relative: as / *that, whom, which*: or a Conjunction: as / *Ut, that, cum, when, si, if*; and such others.

When ye have found the Verb / ask this question / *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the Verb; except it be a Verb Impersonall / which will have no Nominative case. And the Nominative shall in making and construing Latine / be set before the Verb / except a question be asked / and then the Nominative is set after the Verb / or after the signe of the Verbe: as / *Amas tu? Lovest thou? Veniſſe Rex? Doth the King come?*

Likewise if the Verb be of the Imperative mood: as / *Amā tu, Love thou. Amāto ille, Let him love.*

And sometime when this signe is, or there cometh before the English of the Verb: as / *Est liber*

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meus, It is my booke. Venit ad me quidam, There came one to me. And that casuall word which cometh next after the Verb / and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the Verb / shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the Verb doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall: as / Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentia, ne sis tantus collator ut calceisbus indigeas, If thou wilt to please thy Master / use diligence and be not so slack that thou shalt need shoes.

A Verb personall agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person: as / Præceptor legis, vos verò negligitis, The master readeth / and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy than the second / and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominative cases singular / with a conjunction copulative coming between them will have a Verb plural / which Verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as / Ego & tu sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safe guard. Tu & pater periclitamini, Thou and thy father are in jeopardy. Pater & Præceptor accersunt te, Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.

When a Verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the Verb may differently agree with either of them / so that they be both of one person: as / Amantium iræ, amoris redintegratio est, The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. Quid enim nisi vota supersunt? For what remaineth saving only prayers? Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora sunt, She strooke her breast / and her breast turned into bone also.

Here note also that sometime the Infinitive mood of a Verb / or else a whole clause afore going / or

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else some member of a sentence may be the **Nominative** case to the Verb: as/ *Diliculo surgere, saluberrimum est, To rise betime in the morning is the most wholesome thing in the world. Multum scire, vita est jucundissima, To know much/ is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.*

THE SECOND CONCORD.

When ye have an **Adjective** / aske this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question / shal be the substantive to it.

The **Adjective** / whether it be a **Noun** / **Pronoun** or **Participle** / agreeth with his substantive in case / gender / and number: as/ *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter. Homo armatus. A man armed. Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. Hic vir. This man. Meus herus est, It is my master.*

Where note that the **Masculine** gender is more worthy than the **Feminine** / and the **Feminine** more worthy than the **Neuter**.

Many **Substantives** singular / having a conjunction copulative coming between them / wil have an **Adjective** plurall: which **Adjective** shall agree with the **Substantive** of the most worthy gender: as/ *Rex & regina beati. The King & the Queen are blessed.*

THE THIRD CONCORD.

When ye have a **Relative** / ask this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question / shal be the **Antecedent** to it.

The **Antecedent** most commonly is a word that goeth before the **Relative** / and is rehearsed againe of the **Relative**.

The **relative** agreeth with his **Antecedent** in gender / number / and person: as/ *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur*

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loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things or words.

Sometime the Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him/ and then he shal be put in the neuter gender / and singular number: as/ In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season. Which is the chiefest thing of all: But if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more/then the Relative shal be put in the plurall number: as/ Tu multum dormis, & saepe potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much / and drinkest often / both which things are naught for the body.

When this English that may be turned into this English which, it is a Relative; otherwise it is a conjunction: which in Latine is called quod, or ut: & in making Latine it may elegantly be put away / by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative / and the Verb into the infinitive mood: as/ Gaudeo quod tu bene vales: Gaudeo te bene valere, I am glad that thou art in good health: Jubeo ut tu abeas: Jubeo te abire, I bid that thou goe hence.

Many Antecedents singular / having a conjunction Copulative between them will have a Relative plurall/which Relative shal agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender: as/ Imperium & dignitas quæ peristi, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life / the Neuter gender is most worthy: yea and in such case/though the substantives or antecedents be of the masculine/ or of the Feminine gender/and none of them of the Neuter / yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the neuter gender: as/ Arcus & calami sunt bona, The bow and arrows be good: Arcus & calami quæ fregisti

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fregisti, The bow & arrows which thou hast broken.

The case of the Relative.

When there commeth no Dominative case between the Relative and the Verb / the Relative shall be the Dominative case to the Verb : as / Miser est qui nummos admiratur, Wretched is that person which is in love with money.

But when there commeth a Dominative case between the Relative & the Verb / the Relative shall be such case as the Verb will have after him : as / Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, Happy is he / whom other mens harms do make to beware.

As the Relative may be the Dominative case to the Verb so it may be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joyned with him or that commeth after him : as / Divitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordissimum, Love not thou riches / which to do is the most beggarly thing in the world.

Howes Interrogatives / and Indefinites follow the rule of the Relative : as / Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus &c. which evermore come before the Verb like as the Relative doth : as / Hei mihi, qualis erat ! Talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.

Yet here is to be understood and noted / that the Relative is not alwaies governed of the Verb that he commeth before / but sometimes of the Infinitive mood that commeth after the Verb : as / Quibus voluisti me gratias agere edi, What persons thou willedst me to thanke I have thanked.

Sometime of a Participle : as / Quibus rebus adductus fecisti ? with what things moved didst thou it. Sometime of the Gerund : as / Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus, Which things at this present is not time to tell.

Sometime of the Preposition set before him : as /

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Quem in locum deducta res sit, vides, Unto what state the matter is now brought thou seest.

Sometime of the Substantive that it doth accord with: as/ Senties qui vir siem, Thou shalt perceiue what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of speaking / qui is an Indefinite / and not a Relative.

Sometime of a Noun Partitive or Distributive: as/ Quarum rerum utram mindis velim, non facile possum existimare. Of the which two things whether I would with lesse wille have / I cannot easily esteeme.

Sometime it is put in the Genitive case/by reason of a Substantive coming next after him: as/ Ego illum non novi, cuius causa hoc incipis. I knew him not/ for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a Noun Substantive: as/ Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometime of an Adverb: as/ Cui utrum obuiam procedam, nondum statui, Whom whether I will goe to meet with I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the Ablative case with this signe *than*, & is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as/ utere virtute, quâ nihil est melius, Use vertue than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all but is put in the Ablative case absolute: as/ Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt? How worthp a man was Iulius Cæsar / under whose conduct the Romans first entred into Britaine?

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done/ it is put in the Ablative case: as/ Ferrum habuit quo se occiderit. He had a
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knife wherewith he would have slaine himselfe.

When a Relative cometh between two Substantives of divers genders / it may indifferently accord with either of them: as / *Avis quæ passer appellatur* ; or *Avis qui passer appellatur* . The bird which is called a Sparrow. Yea though the Substantives be of divers numbers also : as / *Estne ea Lutetia , quam nos Parisios dicimus ?* Is not that called Lutetia , that we doe call Paris ? Or else *Estne ea Lutetia , quos nos Parisios dicimus ?*

Constructions of Nounes Substantives.

When two Substantives come together betokening divers things / the latter shall be the Genitive case: as / *Facundia Ciceronis* , The eloquence of Cicero. *Opus Virgilii* . The work of Virgil. *Amator studiorum* , A lover of studies. *Dogma Platonis* , The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing / they shall be put both in one case : as / *Pater meus vir , amat me puerum* . My father being a man / loveth me a child.

When the English of this word *Res* , is put with an Adjective / ye may put away *Res* , and put the Adjective in the neuter gender like a Substantive: as / *Multa me impedierunt* , Many things have letted me. And being so put / it may be the Substantive to an Adjective : as / *Pauca his similia* , A few things like unto these. *Nonnulla hujusmodi* , Many things of like sort.

An Adjective in the neuter gender put alone without a substantive standeth for a substantive / & may have a genitive case after him / as if it were a substantive: as / *Multum lucri* , Much gain. *Quantum negotii ?* How much businesse ? *Id operis* , That work.

Words importing indument of any quality or property / to the praise or dispraise of a thing / com-

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ming after a Noun substantive / or a Verb substantive / may be put in the Ablative case / or in the Genitive: as / Puer bonæ indole, Puer bonæ indolis, A child of a good towardnesse. Puer boni ingenii, or Puer bono ingenio, A child of a good wit.

Opus and usus, when they be Latine for need, require an Ablative case: as / Opus est mihi tuo iudicio, I have need of thy judgement. Viginti mini, usus est filio, My son hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Adjectives that signifie desire / knowledge remembrance/ignorance/or forgetting/and such other like/require a Genitive case: as / Cupidus auri, Covetous of money. Peritus belli, Expert of warfare. Ignarus omnium, Ignorant of all things. Fidens animi, Bold of heart. Dubius mentis, Doubtfull of mind. Memor præteriti, Mindfull of that is past. Reus furti, Accused of thest.

Nouns Partitives and certaine Interrogatives / with certain Nouns of number require a Genitive case: as / Aliquis,uter,neuter,nemo,nullus,solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an Interrogative: Unus, duo, tres; primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as / Aliquis nostrum, Primus omnium.

When a question is asked / the answer in Latine must be made by the same case of a Noun Pronoun / or Participle / and by the same tense of a verb that the question is asked by: as / Cujus est fundus? Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studerur. Except a question be asked by Cujus ja, jum: as / Cujæ est sententia? Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers cases: as / Quanti emisti librum? Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these

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Possessives. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester: as/ Cujus est domus? non vestra, sed nostra.

Nouns of the Comparative and the Superlative degree/ being put partitive/ that is to say/ having after them this English *of, or among.* require a Genitive case: as/ Aurium mollior est sinistra, *Of the eares/ the left is the softer.* Cicero Oratorum eloquentissimus, *Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.*

Nouns of the Comparative degree having *than* or *by* after them/ do cause the word following to be the Ablative case: as/ Frigidior glacie, *More cold than ice.* Doctior multo, *Better learned by a great deale.* Uno pede altior, *Higher by a foot.*

The Dative case

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit/ likeness or unlikenesse/ pleasure/ submitting/ or belonging to any thing/ require a Dative case: as/ Labor est utilis corpori. *Labour is profitable to the body.* Aequalis Hectori, *Equall to Hector.* Idoneus bello, *Fit for war.* Jucundus omnibus, *Pleasant to all persons.* Parenti supplex, *Suppliant to his father.* Mihi proprium, *Proper to me.*

Likewise Nouns Adjectives of the passive signification in bilis, and Participials in dus: as/ Flebilis, flendus omnibus, *To be lamented of all men.* Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, *To be feared of his enemies.*

The Accusative case.

The measure of length/ breadth/ or thicknesse of any thing/ is put after Adjectives in the Accusative case/ and sometime in the Ablative case: as/ Turris alta centum pedes. *A tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor lata tres-digitos, *A tree thre fingers broad.* Liber crassus tres-pollices, *vel tribus pollicibus, A book thre inches thicke.*

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The Ablative case.

Adjectives signifying fulnesse / emptinesse / plenty / or wanting / require an Ablative case / and sometime a Genitive : as / Copiis abundans. Crura thymo plena. Vacuus ira, iræ, ab ira. Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua. Ditissimus agri. Stultorum plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi mentis inops, oblatum respuat aurum ? Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. Expers omnium. Corpus inane animæ.

These Adjectives / Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others / will have an Ablative case : as / Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus, Paucis contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in stead of the Ablative case / have an Infinitive Mood of a verb: as / Dignus laudari, Worthy to be praised. Contentus in pace vivere, Content to live in peace.

Construction of the Pronoun.

These Genitive cases of the Primitives / Mei, tui, sui, nostri, & vestri, be used / when suffering / or passion is signified: as / Pars tui. Amor mei. But when possession is signified / Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, be used: as / Ars tua. Imago tua.

These Genitive cases / Nostrum, vestrum, be used after Distributives / Partitives / Comparatives / and Superlatives : as / Nemo vestrum. Aliquis nostrum. Major vestrum. Maximus natu nostrum.

Construction of the Verb: and first with the Nominative case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo ; and certaine verbs passives: as / Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, with other like / will have such case after them / as they have before them : as / Fama est

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est malum, Fame is an evill thing. Malus Cultura fit bonus, An evill person by due ordering or governance is made good. Cræsus vocatur dives, Cræsus is called rich. Horatius salutatur Poëta, Horace is saluted by the name of Poët. Malo te divitem esse, quàm haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indeed / than so accounted.

Also verbs that betoken bodily moving / going / resting / or doing / which be properly called verbs of gesture: as / Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like / as they have before them a nominative case of the doer or sufferer / so they may have after them a nominative case of the Action / or Participle / declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering: as / Incedo claudus, I goe lame. Petrus dormit securus, Peter sleepeth void of care. Tu cubas supinus, Thou liest in bed with thy face upward. Somnias vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. Studeo stans, Studie thou standing. And likewise in the Accusative case: as / Non decet quenquam meiere currentem aut mandentem, It doth not become any man to pisse running or bating.

And generally when the word that goeth before the verb / and the word that cometh after the verb belong both to one thing / that is to say have respect either to other / or depend either of other / they shall be put both in one case / whether the verbe be transitive or intransitive / of what kind soever the verb be: as / Loquor frequens. I speake often. Taceo multus, I hold my peace much. Scribo epistolas rarissimus. I write Letters very seldom. Nè assuescas bibere vinum jejunus, Accustome not thy selfe to drinke wine next thy heart / or / not having eaten somewhat before,

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The Genitive case.

This Verb *Sum*, when it betokeneth or importeth possession / owing / or otherwise pertaining to a thing / as a token / proprietie / duty / or guise / it causeth the Noun / Pronoun / or Participle following to be put in the Genitive case: as / *Hæc vestis est patris*, This garment is my fathers. *Insipientis est dicere, non putâram*, It is the property of a foole to say / I had not thought. *Extremæ est dementiæ discere dediscenda*, It is a point of the greatest folly in the world / to learne things that must afterward be learned otherwise. *Orantis est nihil nisi coelestia cogitare*, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers / to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. Except that these pronounes / *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester*, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative case: as / *Hic codex est meus*, This book is mine. *Hæc domus est vestra*, This house is yours. *Non est mentiri meum*, It is not my guise (or property) to lye. *Nostrum est injuriam non inferre*, It is our parts not to do wrong. *Tuum est omnia juxta pati*, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things in like.

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard / require a Genitive case betokening the value: as / *Parvi ducitur probitas*, Honesty is reckoned little worth. *Maximi penditur nobilitas*, Nobleness of birth is very much regarded.

Verbs of accusing / condemning / warning / punishing / quitting / or assailing / will have a Genitive case of the crime / or of the cause / or of the thing that one is accused / condemned / or warned of: or else an Ablative case most commonly without a Preposition: as / *Hic furti se alligat, vel furto*. *Admonuit me errati, vel errato*. *De pecuniis repetundis dānatus est*.

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Satago, misereor, miseresco, require a **Genitive** case: as/ Rerum suarum satagit. Miserere mei Deus.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini, will have a **Genitive** / or an **Accusative** case: as/ Reminiscor historiarum. Obliviscor carminis. Recordor pueritiam. Obliviscor lectionem. Memini tui, *vel* te, **I remember thee.** Memini de te, **I speak of thee.** Egeo, or indigeo tui, *vel* te, **I have need of thee.** Potior urbis, **I conquer the City.** Potior voto, **I obtaine my desire.**

The Dative case.

A manner of Verbs put acquisitively / that is to say / with these tokens *to* or *for* after them / will have a **Dative** case: as/ Non omnibus dormio, **I sleep not to all men.** Huic habeo, non tibi, **I have it for this man / and not for thee.**

To this rule do also belong Verbs betokening to profit or disprofit: as/ Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

Compare: as/ Comparo, compono, confero.

Give or restore: as/ Dono, reddo, refero.

Promise or to pay: as/ Promitto, polliceor, solvo. (monstro.

To Command or shew: as/ Imperio, indico,

Trust: as/ Fido, confido, fidem habeo.

Obeo or to be against: as/ Obedio, adulator, repugno. (nor, irascor.

Threaten or be angry with: as/ Minor, indigeo.

Also Sum, with his compounds / except Possum.

Also Verbs compound with Satis, bene & male: as/ Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally / certaine Verbs compound with these Prepositions / Prae, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in and inter, will have a **Dative** case: as/ Prae luceo, adjacio, condono, suboleo, antesto, posthabeo, objiceo, insulto, interfero.

This verb Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be set for habeo,

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habeo, and then the word that seemeth in te English to be the *Nominative* case / shal be put in the *Dative* / and the word that seemeth to be the *Accusative* case / shal be the *Nominative*: as / *Est mihi mater, I have a mother. Non est mihi argentum, I have no money.* But if Sum bee the *Infinitive* mood / this *Nominative* shal be turned into the *Accusative*: as / *Scio tibi non esse argentum, I know thou hast no money.*

Also when Sum hath after him a *Nominative* case and a *Dative* / the word that is the *Nominative* case / may be alsoo the *Dative*: So that Sum may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double *Dative* case: as *Sum tibi praesidio, I am to thee a safeguard. Hæc res est mihi voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure.*

And not onely Sum, but also many other verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double *Dative* case / one of the person / and another of the thing: as / *Do tibi vestem pignori. Verto hoc tibi vitlo. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.*

The Accusative case.

Verbs transitives are all such as have after them an *Accusative* case of the doer or sufferer / whether they be active commuue or deponent: as / *Ulus promptos facit. Fœminæ ludificantur viros. Largitur pecuniam.*

Also verbs Neuters may have an *Accusative* case of their owne signification: as / *Endimionis somnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium. Vivo vitam.*

Verbs of asking / teaching / and arraping / will have two *Accusative* cases; one of the sufferer / and another of the thing: as / *Rogo te pecuniam. Doceo te literas. Quod te jamdudum horror. Exuo me gladium.*

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The Ablative case.

All verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument/ put with this signe *with* before it of the cause/ or of the manner of doing: as/ Ferit eum gladio. Taceo metu. Summâ eloquentiâ causam egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the Ablative case: as/ Vendidi auro. Emptus sum argento. Except these Genitives when they be put alone without substantives: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: as/ Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certè pluris quàm vellem. Saving that after verbs of price we shal alwayes use these Adverbs/ Carius, vilius, melius, and pejus, in stead of their casualls.

Verbs of plenty or scarcenesse/ filling/ emptying/ loading or unloading/ will have an Ablative case: as/ Affluis opibus. Cares virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Spoliavit me bonis omnibus. Oneras stomachum cibo. Levabo te hoc onere. Likewise. Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving/ or distance/ or taking away/ will have an Ablative case/ with à, ab, è, ex, or de: as/ Accepit literas à Petro. Audivi ex nuncio. Longè distat à nobis. Eripui te è malis. And this Ablative after Verbs of taking away may be turned into a Dative: as/ Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding/ may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as/ Præfero hunc multis gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees. Paulo intervallo illum superat, He is beyond the other but a little space.

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A Noun/ or a Pronoun Substantive/ joyned with a Participle/ expressed or understood/ and having none other word whereof it may be governed/ it shall be put in the Ablative case absolute: as/ Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt, The King coming/ the enemies fled. Me duce vinces, I being Captaine/ thou shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these words/ Dum, cum, quando, si, quamquam, postquam: as/ Rege veniente; id est, Dum veniret Rex. Me duce; id est, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him and Ablative case with a Preposition/ or sometime a Dative of the doer: as/ Virgilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And the same Ablative or Dative/ shall be the Nominative case to the Verb/ if it be made by the active: as/ Ego lego Virgilium. Petas tu famam.

Gerunds.

Gerunds and Supines/ will have such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as/ Otium scribendi literas. Ad consulendum tibi. Auditum poëtas.

When the English of the Infinitive Mood cometh after any of these Nouns substantives/ Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like/ if the verb should be of the Active voice/ it shall be made by the Gerund in di. And the same Gerund in di, is used also after certaine Adjectives: as/ Cupidus visendi. Certus eundi. Peritus jaculandi. Gnavus bellandi.

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When ye have an English of the Participle of the present tense / with this signe of *oz* with, coming after a Noun adjective / it shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do : as / Defessus sum ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the English of the Participle of the present tense coming without a Substantive / with this signe *In oz by* before him shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do : as / Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem. And the same Gerund in do is used either without a Preposition / *oz* with one of these Prepositions / A, ab, de, E, ex, cum, in, pro : as / Deterrent à bibendo, Ab amando. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo conjuncta est.

The English of the Infinitive mood coming after a reason / and shewing the cause of a reason / may be put in the Gerund in dum : as / Dies mihi ut satis sit ad agendum, avereor. I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to doe my businesse.

The Gerund in dum is used after one of these Prepositions / Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante : as / Ad capiendum hostes. Ob (vel propter) redimendum captivos. Inter eedendum. Ante damnum.

And when ye have this English *must oz ought* in a reason / where it seemeth to be made by this Verb oportet, it may be put in the Gerund in dum, with this verb est set Impersonally : and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case / shall be put in the Dative : as / Abeundum est mihi, I must goe hence.

E

Supines.

The Construction of the

Supines.

The first Supine hath his Active signification / and is put after Verbs and Participles / that betoken moving to a place: as / Eo Cubitum. Spec-tatum admissi-rilum teneatis amici?

The later Supine hath his Passive signification / and is put after Nouns Adjectives / as Di-gnus, indignus, turpis, foedus, proclivis, facilis, odio-sus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitive mood, passive: as it may be indifferently said in la-tine / Facile factu, or Facile fieri, Easy to be done. Turpe dictu, or Turpe dici, Unpleasant to be spoken.

The Time.

Nouns that betoken part of time / be common-ly put in the Ablative case: as / Nocte vigi-las. Luce dormis. But Nouns that betoken con-tinuall term of time / without ceasing or intermis-sion / be commonly used in the Accusative case: as / Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam sterilis.

Space of Place.

Nouns that betoken space between place and place / be commonly put in the Accusative ca-se: as / Pedem hinc ne discesseris. Go not thou a foot from this place.

A place.

Nouns Appellatives / or names of great pla-ces / be but with of Preposition / if they follow a Verb that signifieth / In a place / To a place / From a place / or By a place: as / Vivo in An-glia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam, Proficiscor ex urbe.

In a place / or at a place / if the place be a proper name

Eight parts of Speech.

name of the first or second declension / and the singular number / it shall be put in the Genitive case: as / Vixit Londini; Studuit Oxonia.

And these Nouns / Humi, domi, militie, belli, be likewise used: as / Procumbit humi. Bos. Milicie enutritus est. Domi bellique otiosi vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declension / or the plural number / it shall be put in the Dative / or in the Ablative case: as / Militavit Carthagini; or Carthagine. Achenis natus est. Likewise we say / Ruri, or Rure educatus est.

To a place / if the place be a proper name / it shall be put in the Accusative case / without a Preposition: as / Eo Romam. Likewise / Confero me domum. Recipio me rus.

From a place / or by a place / if the place be a proper name / it shall be put in the Ablative case / without a Preposition: as / Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino. (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as / Abiit domo. Rure reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonali hath no Nominative case before him; and this word *it*, or *there*, is commonly his signe: as / Decet, It becometh. Oporter aliquem esse. There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these words before him / then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative case / shall be such case as the verb Impersonal will have after him: as / Me oportet, I must. Tibi licet, Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a Genitive case of all casual words / except Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and cuja; the Ablative cases of the

The Construction of the

Pronomines possessives: as / Interest omnium re-
re agere. Tua refert teipsum nosse.

Certain Impersonals require a Dative case:
as / Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, pla-
cet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit,
convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will
have and Accusative case onely: as / Delectat,
deceat, juyat, oportet. Some beside the Accu-
sative case will have also a Genitive: as / No-
stri nosmet penitet. Me civitatis tædet. Pudet me
negligentiæ, Miseret me tui. Me illorum mise-
retur.

**Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice / being
formed of Neuters / doe govern such case as the
verbs Neuters which they come of:** as / Parcatur
sumptui, Let cost be spared: Because we say
Parcamus pecunie. Let us spare cost.

**A Verb Impersonall of the Passive voice / hath
like case as other verbs Passives have:** as / Bene-
fit makis a principe. Yet many times the case is
not expressed / but understood: as / Maxima vi cer-
tatur, subaudi ab illis.

**When a deed is signified to be done of many /
the Verb being a verb Neuter / we may well
change the verb Neuter into the Impersonall in-
tur:** as / In ignem posita est, fletur.

A Participle.

**Participles govern such cases as the Verbs that
they come of:** as / Fruiturus amicis. Consulens
tibi. Diligendus ob omnibus.

**Here note / that Participles may four manner
of wayes be changed into Nouns. The first is
when the voice of a Participle is construed with
another case than the Verb that it cometh of:**
as / Appetens vini, Greedy of wine.

The

Eight parts of Speech.

The second / when it is compounded with a Preposition / which the Verb that it commeth of cannot be compounded withal : as / *Indoctus*, *innocens*.

The third / when it formeth all the degrees of Compariſon : as / *Amans*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*, *Doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*.

The fourth when it hath no respect / nor expreſſe difference of time : as / *Homolaudatus*, A man laudable. *Puer amandus id est*, amari dignus, A child worthy to be loved. And all these are properly called Nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive case : as / *Fugitans litium*. *Indoctus pilæ*. *Cupientissimus tui*. *Lactis abundans*.

These Participiall voices, *perosus*, *exosus*, *pertæsus*, have alwaies the active ſignification and they govern an Accuſative case : as / *Exosus ſævitiam*, Hating cruelty. *Vitam pertæsus*, weary of life.

The Adverb.

Adverbs / of quantity / time and place / doe require a Genitive case : as / *Multum lucri*, *Tunc temporis*, *Ubique gentium*.

Certain Adverbs will have a Dative case / like as the Nouns that they come of : as / *Venit obviam illi*. *Canit ſimiliter huic*.

These Datives be uſed adverbially / *Tempori luci*, *veſperi* : as / *Tempori ſurgendum*. *Veſperi cubandum*. *Luci laborandum*.

Certain adverbs will have an accuſative case of the Preposition that they come of : as / *Propiù*, *urbem*. *Proximè caſtra*.

Where note / that Prepositions / when they be ſet without a case / or else doe form the degrees of Compariſon / be changed into Adverbs.

The Construction of the

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives/ and these four / Quam, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like cases: as/ Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. And sometimes they be put be tween divers cases: as/ Studui Romæ & Athenis. Est liber meus & fratris. Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives most commonly join like Moods and Tenses together: as/ Petrus & Johannes precabantur & docebant. And sometime divers tenses; as/ Et habetur & referetur tibi à me gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometime this Preposition In, is not expressed but understood/ and the casuall word nevertheless put in the Ablative case: as/ Habeo te loco parentis, id est, in loco.

A Verb compound/sometime requireth the case of the Preposition that he is compounded withall: as/ Exeo domo. Prætereo te in salutatum. Adeo templum.

The Interjection.

Certain Interjections require a Nominative case: as/ O festus dies hominis! Certain a Dative: as/ Hei mihi. Certain an Accusative: as/ Heu stirpem invisam. Certain a Vocative: as/ Proh sancte Jupiter. And the same proh will have an Accusative case: as/ Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.



GULIELMI LILII ad suos Disci-
pulos monita Pædagogica seu

Carmen de moribus.



Ui mihi, discipulus puer es, cupis atque
doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta
tuo.

Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum:

Templa petas supplex, & venerare deum.

Atramentum in primis facies sit lota, manusque,

Sint nitidæ vestes, comæque cæsaries.

Desidiam fugiens, cum te schola nostra vocarit,

Adsis, nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.

Me Præceptorem cum videris ore saluta,

Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.

Tu quoque fac sed eas ubi te sedisse iubemus,

Inque loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane.

Ac magis ut quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,

Sic magis is clarâ sede locandus erit.

Scalpellum, calami, atramentum charta, libelli,

Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis.

Si quid dictabo, scribes, at singula rectè,

Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.

Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina chartis

Mandes, quæ libris inferuisse decet.

Sæpè recognoscas tibi lecta, animoque revolvās.

Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.

Qui dubitat, qui sæpè rogat, mea dicta tenebit.

Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.

Carmen de Moribus.

Disce puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam;
Ne mens te insimulet conscia desidiæ.
Sisq;e animo attentus: quid enim docuisse juvabit
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat,
Invigila, & parta est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer, ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittet spem simul ingenii.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio, submissa voce loqueris,
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem:
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum,
Quod püero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogitō sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tardā,
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latine,
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea focios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo aut tam barbarus ore est
Quem non authorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui:
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba Latina docet.

Nunc

Carmen de Moribus.

Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipso Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus:
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora contere.
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo.
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nihil dabis aut vendes nil, permutabis emesve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte alijs, puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices quod turpe, aut non sit honestum,
Est vitæ ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
Effuge vel causas faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

Symbolum Apostolorum.

Credo pater in nostrum ratione Deumque Patremque.
Omnia quem statuo numine posse suo:
Qui nitidis clarum stellis fabricavit Olympum,
Stat cujus verbo quæ patet omne solum.
Credo quoque in Christum simili pietate colendum:
Unicus est nostri filius ille Dei.
Omnis huic patrii est subiecta potentia regni,
Qui regit arbitrio cuncta creata suo.
Pene fide majus fuerat conceptus in alvo
Virginis, afflatu numinis ille sacro.
Postmodo conceptum peperit purissima virgo,
Quæ Maria est certo nomine dicta suo.
Quique fuit passus sub iniquo multa Pilato,
Præsede Judæi Cæsareo populi.
Affixusque cruci miseranda morte necatus,
Mors Palestina deinde sepultus homo.
Interea vindex ad Tartara cæca recessit,
Jus adimens nigris imperiûmque deus;
Terque ubi præbuerat mundo sua lumina Titan,
Surrexit per se viribus ipse suis:
Stelligeras scanditque domus ubi cuncta potentis
Proximus ad dextram nunc sedit usque Patris.
Inde redibit, ut & vivos vitæque carentes
Judicet, & toto quæ sit in orbe fides.
Inque Dei flatum credo, spirabile numen,
Cujus agunt vitam flamine cuncta suam;
Confiteor sanctos homines, cætumque piorum,
In quibus est veri cultus amorque Dei.

*Quos, quod habent Jesu communia dogmata Christi,
Comuni dicas nomine Christicolas.*

*Omnia per Christum fateor peccata remitti
Omnibus his quibus est indubitata fides.
Credo quod hæc olim rursus caro nostro resurget,
Quodque protuldubio vita perennis erit.*

Præcatio Dominica.

O *Pater omnipotens clarique habitator Olympi,
Laudetur merito nomen honore tuum.
Adveniat regnum. Tua sit rata ubique voluntas,
Fiat & in terris, sicut in arce poli.
Da nobis hodie panem, & nos exime noxâ,
Ut veniam nostris hostibus usque damus.
Nec sine tentando Stygius nos opprimat error,
Fac animas nostras ut mala nulla ligent.*

Amen.

Decalogus.

N *On aliena tuis venerabere numina votis.
Idolum nullum facies, quod pronus adores,
Sumo Deique tui vanas nec nomen in usus.
Septima sacra coles, opera feriatus ab omni.
Semper honore tuos merito reverere parentes.
Non hominem quenquam crudeli morte nec abis.
Alterius caveas lectum temerare jugalem.
Non furtum facies, digitos cohibebis ab illo.
Testis es accitus? nihil attestabere falso.
Alterius nuptam famulam, nec rēque cupisces.*

Baptif.

Baptismus.

Christus ad aethereas cum vellet scandere sedes,
Dixit discipulis talia verba suis:
Ite per extremas, & vos mea viscera, gentes,
Cunctos doctrinam ritè docete meam.
Inque Patris, Natiq̃ue, & Flatus nomine Sancti,
Mortales undis sponte lavate sacris.
Nam qui crediderit, lotusque erit amne salubri,
Hunc bona perpe'uo vita, salusque beant.
Qui sine salvifica fuerit pietate fideque,
Hunc bona destituent vita, salusque simul.

Cœna Dominica.

Dominus Iesus Christus, hostibus suis
Quâ nocte Judæ proditus dolo fuit,
Capiens manu panem sacra, Deo Patri
Gratèsq̃ue agens, fregit, suisque porrigens,
Accipite; dixit edite, corpus hoc meum est,
Quod deditur salute pro vestra: in mei
Hoc facite memoriam, meique funeris
Celebrate honorem Poculum simili modo
Capiens manu, gratèsq̃ue agens Deo Patri,
Sociis dedit, dixitque, Bibite singuli,
Hoc est novum fœdus meum per sanguinem,
Ablutionem in criminum qui funditur.
Hoc facite quotiescunque bibitis in mei
Memores honorem, & prædicate meam necem.

Puer

Puer orans ante cibum.

H Is epulis donisque tuis benedicito Christe,
Ut foveant jussu corpora fessa tuo.
Non alit in fragili panis modò corpore vitam
Sermo tuus vita tempora longa facit.

Alia.

A Rbiter ô rerum, nostra spes unica vita;
Nos tibi devotum sanctifica populum.
Sanctificâque tuo concessum munere potum,
Huic mensa impositas sanctificâque dapes.
Fac satiati hymnum pura tibi mente canamus,
Ut tua laus nostro semper in ore sonet.

Alia.

Q Uæ nunc sumemus membris alimenta caducis,
Hæc, Deus, imperio sint benedicta tuo.

Alia.

P Ræstita divino nobis alimenta favore,
Authoris dextrâ sint benedicta Dei.

Alia.

C Hriste sacrata velis hæc nostra munera mensæ,
Numine cuncta tuo Christe sacrata velis.

Alia.

F Ac tua, Christe, pia gratia mensis,
Ut noscant superas pectora nostra dapes.

Alia.

Alia.

A Lme Deus nobis benedic, & rende salubres;
Quas capimus large te tribuente dapes.
Non lauta humanam sustentant fercula vitam,
Sed quæ divini vox venit ore Patris.

Puer orans post cibum.

Q Uod cerere & potu pleni sumus, ipsaque quod jam
Viscera quanto sunt saturata cibo:
Laus tibi Christe Deus, mundi venerande redemptor,
Qui mare, qui celos, qui Phlegætonta domos.

Alia.

Q Uod sumus utilibus dapibus, potuque refecti,
Esque tibi pro donis sit Deus alma tuis.

Alia.

D Ebile qui corpus largito pane refecit,
Et verbo mentem recreet ille suo.

Alia.

Q Uo largo corpus potuque ciboque refecit,
Pascat & eterno pectora nostra cibo.

Alia.

Q Uas agimus gratias, Pater accipe fronte,
Qui nobis largus es alimenta manu.

F I N I S.



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